on the low roof; the wind howled and moaned; thunder shook the windows and lightning illum Ined the room at intervals. One of the young women in the party remarked that she was frightened. Jim Page rose and walked the

fort, his hands in his pockets.
"Frightened," he repeated. "This is nothing. I'll tell you what came nearer making me Christian than anything that ever happened

"What I" he was asked. "Gauging brandy out there in the mountains in Pulasky county among those moonshiners."
"Tell us about it," his bearers said, "and make us forget this storm."

He took a chair in the centre of the group and the others moved nearer to him, glancing fear fully now and again at the lightning flashes that seemed bent upon illuminating the world. "Well," he began, "you know out there in those mountains a man's life ain't worth any more than a yellow dog's-not as much, by long shot, if the dog happens to belong to a moonshiner—so it's mighty ticklish business gauging brandy or whiskey with a dozen or more natives squatting around you in a circle you can't get out of without shooting a man or wo, no telling how many of them moonshiners laying for you with a knife up their sleeve or a couple of loaded horse pistols stuck in their

"Hush, Jim," said his wife. "You make the cold chills run all over me."

"Maybe you think they didn't run all over me the whole time I was there," he retorted. "It was summer time, but I couldn't have been colder in the middle of the winter. I wish you could have seen me once, gauging brandy up in an attic that didn't have but one exit, a ladder going down below. And I didn't know who was down below! I gauged that brandy with one eye and watched the exit with the other. It didn't take me long to gauge it either."
"Don't talk about it," said his wife. "Tell us

something funny."
A clap of thunder that seemed to rend the A clap of thunder woice. When it had died away across the hills in a series of throbbing echoes he went on:

echoes he went on:

"It wasn't a place where many funny things happened; but I'll never forget the first night I spent in the mountains. I stopped at a log hut. There were holes in between the logs big enough to throw a dog through, and only one room inside. They received me cordially. They are the most hospitable people in the world, those mountaineers. They'll do anything for you, and if they happen to kili you some morning before you have a chance to wake up because they have taken a fancy to your gold watch, whypeople live too long anyway. Most of them outlies their usefulness."

have taken a fancy to your gold watch, whypeople live too long anyway. Most of them outlive their userulness."

He looked from one to the other expecting an
argument, but his nearers were silent. They
were not certain whether the storm in blowing
the roof off, it rattled so, might not also blow
them into eternity. The subject, accordingly,
seemed a trific out of place.

"This hut." he continued, "was hanging on
the edge of the mountain by the skin of its teeth,
heat to a perpendicular cornfield out of which a
man had fallon the summer before and broken
his neck. I asked if I might stay all night.
Thy smillingly said I coula, and I went in,
"here was only one room, as I said before, and
eight in the tanvily. In this room there were
three full-grown be'ts and a trundle bed in one
corner. At 7 o'clock they told me to go over
there to the frundle bed and rotire. I was a
little bashful about retiring before so many, but
at last I mustered up enough courage to take
off my shoes. Then I crawled under the covers
with all my clothes on."

"Jim Pare." sait his wife, sternly, "you have rith all my clothes on." "Jim Page," said his wife, sternly, "you have told that story so often you have come to believe

told that story so often you have come to believe it yourself."
"If it ain't true," said he with an injured air, "I hope I may drop dead right here."
Just then there was another clap of thunder, so lead that the young women buried their laces in their hands to avoid the blinding flash they knew must follow. Whou it passed and they looked up again, he still sat there alive—somewhat to their surprise.
"The next morning," he went on, "after thanking them for their hospitality and congratulating unyself that my throat wasn't cut, incounted my neg and rode gingerly along a path at the edge of the precipice, holding my breath and the reins at the same time. One slip of the animal's hoof would have sent us both—I don't know how many thousand feet below."

He was silent for an impressive moment or two.

"You face death in a good many forms up there in the mountains," he said then, and a vivid flash, lighting up his face, gave it a certain grandeur born of having faced death in so many forms; though, from his own account, he had faced it with a quaking and cowardly enough heart.

enough heart.
"I heard the sound of horse's feet behind me," he said bresently, "and my heart went to my mouth. In fact it stayed there all the time I was in Pulasky county. I didn't lose my head and fall over the cliff, but I came near it when I was in Pulsaky county. I didn't lose my head and fall over the cliff, but I came near it when the rider urged his horse close to my side. There was hardly room for two in that little path, but at a time like that I make it a point to be extremely courteous. They tell me I am noted for my gentlemanly ways among the moonshiners. I at once moved nearer the edge (and incidentally to the jaws of death) and made room for him, preferring the fall and sudden extinction to a gory demise at the hands of a lawless mountaineer.

"To my surprise he was most polite. He talked about the weather! I was not particularly interested in the weather. I had my eyes on the pistols sticking out of his belt. The tops of his boots bulged, too, as though they might have held one or two. The weather! It didn't matter so much to me whether the sun was shining. I was wondering how much longer I was going to live to see it shine.

"Finally we arrived without accident at another hut, where he alighted, begging me to enter. It was his home. He genially offered me its hosticality, but I was not pleased with the look in his eye.

"Come in," said he. 'I've got wild hog an'.

hospitality, but I was not pleased with the look in his eye.

"Come in,' said he. 'I've got wild hog an' yellow cornbread a-plenty, an' you'uns is welcome to it.'

"I hadn't any special fondness for yellow cornbread and I had never tasted wild hog. I didn't care much to taste it, either; but I thought it best, under the circumstances, to accept his invitation. It was mighty lonesome on that mountain. There wasn't a human being within miles and miles, and the butt ends of those pistois looked as big as the handles of shotzins.

"After our dainty remark we came outside—" After our dainty repast we came outside

After our dainty repeat we cant on a log, and was glad to get out alive—ast on a log, smoked and talked. That is, he talked and I listened. I shall never forget that log or that talk listened. I shall never forget that log or that talk.

"He began to tell me stories. Now, there are some stories I like and some I don't like. These I didn't like. They might have been all right in a room like this with a lot of cheerful people around; but out there, on that desolate mountain, with a little old path leading to nowhere, a whip-poor-will calling from a dismal pine tree, and the old man talking on and on and looking at mealt the time out of his evil eye! Oh Lord!

Oh Lord!

"First he told me about a leash tanks."

at me all the time out of his evil eye! Oh Lord! Oh Lord!

"First he told me about a lonely tavera further down the mountain and a man who frequently stopped there with cattle on his way to Tenuessee. There was a little girl living at the tavera, he said. The man was very fond of her. One night he noticed the child was said. He took her in his arms and asked her what was the matter. She looked over her shoulder to see that no one was listening, then she whispered in his ear:

"I feel bad because ma and pa are out there in the kitchen now sharpening a knife to cut your head off."

"That man had pressing business at a distant point down the mountain. It was urgent. He was suddenly in the greatest hurry. He did not stant upon the order of his going, but he went at once."

"This story was hardly calculated to raise my."

at once.

"This story was hardly calculated to raise my drooping spirits. The whip poor will's call took on a more ominous note. It seemed to be c. ling to me from another world. A tree-frog croaked from a neighboring tree. I grew sadder and sadder. It was impossible to say just how long it would be before I, too, must croak. I fell myself turning pale about the gills. A horrible stillness enveloped the old man and me. He began another story.

"Bid you ever hear about them peddlers who disappeared so mysteriously up here in these

"Bid you ever hear about them peddlers who disappeared so mysteriously up here in these mountains to be asked; only he asked it in an unspeakable mountain dialect. I said, no, I has not. He went on to tell me about them. They had disappeared without leaving a trace—sor even a little drop of blood. A year after a young girl, about to die, confessed that she and a certain old man had killed them. The old man had made her cut over peddler's throat which he cut the other's, she had died after thasing the statement without an affidavit. If it hadn't been for that they would have hung the other had not man, no said, "When he had finished he turned to me and saked if I would like to know who that old man was. Of course I had to say yes, though I had nouch rather nor." It was me, said he, 'an' it cost me just \$1.500 to get out o' that scrape alive." "Maybe you think I didn't tremble then! Along at the top of a high mountain with a cold-blooded murrerer." I trembled so that the top of selock, and talk about cout chills, I was the mindle of July, but icides began to form all over me. I would have given every cent I had in the world to be back in old Harrodsburg again, safe and sound. The tears were mighty near the surface when I thought of the little seed and backing to empty the drummers out,

THE TIME HE WAS SCARED.

CHEERFUL STORIES FOR A GREEN GAUGER IN THE MOUNTAINS.

A VALUE On Politic and Hespitable Gid Man in a Region of Moonshining Where Pictols are Conspicuous, Young Girls Cut Threate, and Death in Many Forms Mas to Be Faced.

The storm caught the party in the library, which was separated from the main building by selling, dark veranda; the rain beat deafeningly on the low roof; the wind howled and moaned; on the low roof; the wind howled and moaned; "What do you think of these stories of limits" has been introduced at their employment," has been introduced at their employment," has been introduced at their employment, "has been introduced at their employment," has been introduced at their employment," has been introduced at their employment, "has been introduced at their employment," has been introduced at their employment, "has been introduced at their employment," has been introduced at their employment, "has been introduced at their employment," has been introduced at their employment, "has been introduced at their employment," has been introduced at their employment, "has been introduced at their employment," has been introduced at their employment, "has been introduced at their employment," has been introduced at their employment, "has been introduced at their employment," has been introduced at their employment, "has been introduced at their employment," has been introduced at their employment, "has been introduced at the course of their employment," has been introduced at the course of the proposed Law. The provide compensation to workmen the storm was over, and the creation of the provide compensation to workmen the lamp, and left the course of their employment, "has been introduced at their employment," has been introduced at their employment, "has been introduced at their employment," has been introduced at the course of the provide compensation to workmen the provide compen

the grate, turbed out the lamp, and refroom.

"What do you think of those stories of Jim's!" one of the young women asked Jim Page's wife as they made their way through the dark versads to the parior.

"It is my opinion that the old man saw he was a new green gauger, and told him those stories to frighten him," she answered, "but, of course, I may be mistaken, They are a lawless enough people up there. Every word of it may have been true."

ODD ADVENTURERS FROM VIENNA One Count and Three Boys on the Lucaula

Who May Be Wanted at Home A blond-mustached young Austrian who nad sards printed in English and French and adorned with a coronet to show that he is the Count Herman Augustus de Wysogorski Singer arrived yesterday in the steerage of the Cunard steamship Lucania. He was accompanied by Rudolph Fleischberger, 15 years old, the son of well-to-do folks who live in a suburb of Vienna. The baggage of the count consisted only of a haversack, in which were two vests and a coat. He had an overcoat when he started from lenna, but, according to the diary of his young vienna, out, according to the diary of his young traveilling companion, the overcoat and the Count's watch were but in pawn to enable him and Fleischberger to raise enough money to get to New York. Fleischberger said that he, the Count, Frans Popper, 15 years old, and Anton Nalega. 15 years old, left Vienna with \$340, which they obtained by a "lottery venture." The diary of Fleischberger intimates that the money came from the treasury of his father. The reference to it is expressed thus in the diary: liary:
"Feb. 21-Undertook the daring deed of col-lecting documents, and found key of desk all

lecting documents, and found key of deak all right."

Other entries in the diary show that Popper and Nalera got the greater part of the money. They took second cabin passage on the Lucania, escaped the observation of the Barge Office officials, and landed at the Cunard line pier.

From Vienna, it appears, the Count and his three boy companions went to Berlin. They were probably in fear of being overtaken, as they made brief stays in that city and in Hamburg and Liverpool, where they boarded the Lucania. Papers that the Count had in his haversack indicated that he had barely passed his examinations in the college he had attended near Vienna. He and Fleischberger had only \$11 between them. They were detained, and detectives were sent to look for the two boys who had escaped the vigilance of the boarding officers by coming in the second cabin.

GOOD MUSIC FOR YOUNG FOLKS I've Orchestral Concerts That Are to He Given at the Lyceum Theatre.

This season has been prolific in musical enterprises, and a novel one has just been added to he list. Two orchestral concerts for children are to be given at the Lyceum Theatre, and their object, as the announcement of the committee reads, "is to give orchestral concerts for young people in order to educate their taste and o give them an opportunity of hearing music of a pure and simple character, such as the symphonies of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, &c., sympionies of Haydh, Mozart, Beethoven, &c., which are rarely presented at the present day. Children who are studying music should be allowed to hear the earlier composers, whose work is recognized as more desirable for them than the modern music, embodying intense passion and struggle.

The concerts, which will be under Samuel Franko's direction, will be given on Friday afternoons, March 25 and April 15, and each will last one hour. The following programme has been prepared for the first concert:

Beethove
Surprise Symphony Bay
A'r Bac Bach
Boccherini
Boccherini
B. A. MacDawell
Scherzo, "Micsummer Night's Dream". Mendelssohn
Funeral March of a Marionette
Waltz
Handlessohn

Henry E. Krehbiel is to write explanatory Henry E. Krehbiel is to write explanatory notes for the programme. Among the supporters of this new scheme are Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Miss Callender, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church. Frank Damrosch. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Mrs. William H. Draper, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Miss C. de Forest, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. E. R. Hewitt, Mr. Richard Hoffman, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Mrs. Alfred Loomis, Mrs. Seth Low, Dr. William Mason, Mrs. Trenor J. Park, Mrs. William Rainsford, Mrs. Schuler van Rensselaer, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Jacob Schiff, Mrs. James Speyer and Miss Emma Thursby.

NOTES OF MUSIC EVENTS.

Theodore Thomas and his orchestra will give a con ert to-morrow afternoon at Carnegle Hall in honor of Raoui Pugno and Alexandre Guilmant, the distinguished French musicians, now in this city. M. Pugno will play César Franck's "Variation Symphoniques" and Saint-Saens's Fifth Concerto for the first time in this country. Both will be played with the orchestra. M. Guilmant will play several compositions of his own. Only French composers will be represented on the programme, which includes numbers by Berlioz, Lefebre, and Massenet. At the second of the six Lenten concerts to ie given on Wednesday evening at the Metropolitan, Pol Plancon will be the soloist. He will be heard in arias from "Der Freischuetz" and the serenade from "The Damnation of Faust." The rest of the programme consists of Mozart's Tenth Symphony, Besthoven's "Corlolanus" overture, Schubert's Fantasia in F or, orchestrated by Felix Mottl and parts of a

ballet suite by Glazounow. The interesting afternoon concerts at the Broadway Theatre will this week introduce two novel programmes. On Tuesday Ethelbert Nevin will play a number of his compositions, and some of these will, cording to the programme, be "illustrated by the classic dancing of Mass Isadore Duncan." Mrs. Julie Wyman will sing a number of Mr. Nevin's songs, and the programme ends with a pantomime for which Mr. Nevin has written the music and Vance Thompson devised the action. This is called "La Pavane," and Mile. Severin, who is to act the single character in the pantomime, will be seen as an old lady, who in her revertes is carried back to her youth, and awakes only to find that she has been dreaming. On Friday afternoon Siloti will be heard in a programm-of Russian music.

The second concert of the Musical Art Society will be held at Carnegie Hall on March 17. This is the programme: enttential Psalm. .. Orlando di Lasso

(Melody from the fifteenth century.)

Cherubim Song " (Russian Church Song) D. S. Bortnyansky Abend auf Golgotha".... .. A. von Othegraven

..... Brahms Four Gypsy Songs....

At the Lyceum Theatre David Bispham, Julie Opp, vonne de Treville, Mrs. Whiffen, Mrs. Walcet and others will repeat the performance of Beethoven's "Adelaide," which has been given several times this vinter. The house orchestra will perform a Beethe ven programme. Alwin Schroeder will be the soloist at the next

Seidi sutscription concert at the Astoria. He will play Saint Basna's concerto for violoncello. The rest of the orchestral programme includes Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," the prejude to "Lo hengrin," and two movements from Tschalkowsky's

The Seventh Regiment will give a popular concert at the Broadway Thratre to-night. The programm will doubtless include many pariotic airs, and the soloists are to be Hilda Clark and Julius Witmark. A series of popular Sunday night concerts will com-

menoe to-night at the Mannattan Theatre. Inner's Band will play, and the solutets will be Mmes Lindo and Webb and MM. Innes, Kenecke, and Blumenberg, Anion Hegner, at his three 'collo sonata recitals on Thursday afternoons during March, will have the assistance of Cortine Moore-Lawson, Julie Wyman, Charlotte Mecon la, Naver Scharwenka, Richard Hoff-

mann, and Augustus Spanuth. Josef Hofmann will give his only recital in Brook iyn on Tuesday afternoon at the Acad my of Music. He will be heard in selections from the works of Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Schubert, Liszt, and Rubinstein. He will play next Sunday night at the Metropolitan Opera House with the Thomas orchestra.

Corinus Hoore-Lawson will give a song recital as the Astoria Hotel on Tuesday afternoon.

their employment," has been introduced at Albany by Senator Ford. In explaining the bill, Senator Ford informs us that it provides for compensation to workmen engaged in cer tain occupations, including the most hazard-ous, for all accidents arising out of their employment. It is not directed at employers, and does not imply that they do not deal justly with their men. It is intended to cause the cost of these accidents to be included in the working expenses of the business, as are rents, insurances, accidents to machinery, &c., none of which is the employer's fault, but all of which, together with cost of material and wages of labor, fall on him as the only means by which they can be added to the price of the product, and so be paid eventually by the consumer.

In a telegraphic despatch from Albany I no

tice that the promoters of this bill assert that while the bill may be regarded as a radical measure for this country, it does not widely differ from the Workmen's Compensation act of 1897, which was passed by Parliament and became a law last year in England. It is a curious fact, and one which I have observed and commented on at different times for the last fifteen or twenty years, that, radical as are some of the utterances by our trades unions and labor societies, when it comes to a really radical legislative measure for the uplifting and benefit of the working classes the stolid, obstinate, phlegmatic British workmen seems, as an invariable rule, to get there first. I have always been a eliever in organized labor and trades unions. These organizations are stronger and have far more effect on legislation in England than they have here. Of course, the answer to this is that a law enacted in Parliament applies to the whole United Kingdom, whereas our labor organizations have to go to fortyfour distinct State Legislatures, to say nothing of the Territories. Granting this fact and we duction of what is called the Fair Wages reso-

of the Territories. Granting this fact and we still have the instance of the successful introduction of what is called the Fair Wages resolution. In this case the resolution catabilishing trades union rates of wages, hours of employment, regulations. &c., which passed Parliament, only applied to the work of the several Government departments. At the same time the trades unions of England had sufficient energy and power to secure the passage of this resolution by two or three hundred towns, including London and all the great cities of the kingdom, making it apply to all municipal work, whether contracted for by private individuals or carried on by the municipality. Thus we have an illustration that the representative English trades unions show capacity for handling minor legislative bodies of the country as well as the collective wisdom at Westminster.

Experience teaches that the newspaper man, when opportunity affords, should not fail to inform himself or secure material on any subject. Lawt August, when in London, the Workingmen's Compensation act passed Parliament and became a law. Realizing that England is generally in advance of the United States in labor legislation, I secured a copy of it and some other material relating thereto, which, now that we have identically the same bill before the New York Legislature, comes in useful. The Workingmen's Compens tion act ritheral Conservative the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who practically took charge of the bill in the lower House, while Lord Salisbury himself fathered it in the House of Lords. It was really a case of stealing the thunder of the opposition party, as, with a few amendments, the act as finally passed was practically a bill drawn up by Mr. Asquith, the great Liberal party, it was universally denounced by the Conservative Liberal party of the hands of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, and after some of the hardness of the measure was proposed by the liberal party, it was universally denounced by the Conservative legislatures and branded as socialistic main object is to provide compensation for dis-ability, temporary or permanent, on the part of the wage carner, and to extend this benefit to those who are directly dependent upon him. In-cidentally the claim was made, and I think may be reasonably hoped for, that the act will en-courage vigriance and caution—at any rate on the part of those who have to pay the amounts fixed.

One of the best speeches made in the House of Lords during the passage of this bill was by the Bilabop of Winchester, in which he said it forwarded the fundamental justification of the policy of making ample compensation a first charge on the industry itself. Ultimately, it was contended, the incidents from the national point of view will be much the same as if the law had not been passed; the consumer will have to pay in the price of the commonity, but meanwhile England has been able to establish a system which will render impossible the meanwhile England has been able to establish a system which will render impossible the meanwhile England has been she to establish a system which will render impossible the part of the mained artisan with which parish clergymen and those engaged in charitable work are painfully familiar. The rather nice point was made that under existing conditions before the passage of this act the families of those who were killed or injured in employment without compensation were thrown upon the rates, which, as Lord Salisbury quietly remarked in answer to the charge that the Workmen's Compensation act was socialistic. Was really more socialistic. This plan, as matter of fact, threw the responsibility on those who have nice the passage of this plan, as a matter of fact, threw the responsibility on those who have nice to the passage of the charge that the Workmen's Compensation act, by ordaining that the consumer to get cheaper articles. The Workmen's Compensation act, by ordaining that the consumer to get cheaper articles. The Workmen's to be liable in future for all the incidents of cost, incinding accidents, places the burden on the industry should it merely pass two or three State Eagliatures. If it could be made to the workman from the consumer to get cheaper articles. The Workmen's compensation act, by ordaining that the consumer to get cheaper articles. The Workmen's compensation of the cotton industry from New England the source of the source of the source of the source of the source

NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

The most important case decided by the Su preme Court of the United States on Monday was that in which the court affirmed the constitutionality of the eight-hour law of Utah, limiting the hours of labor in mines and smelting works. While this particular statute was up-held as a proper health regulation, the validity of eight-hour laws generally was not passed upon. The Supreme Court on Monday also defeated the effort of a deputy United States Marshar in Oklahoma to secure a homestead by locating a tract of land for his own benefit before the public generally were admitted into the Territory. It was obviously unfair that a public officer who was allowed to enter the Territory while would-be settlers were kept out should take advantage of that privilege to gain a preference inder the land laws.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England hears appeals from the various British colonies and from British consular courts in foreign countries. An illustration of the cosmopolitan character of the work of this tribunal is furnished by the calendar of appeals before it when it resumed its sessions on the 9th of February, after a vacation. The nineteen cases on the list included judgments rendered in Australia (New South Wales), Canada (the Supreme Court of the Dominion and the Supreme Court of Ontario), New Zealand, Constantinople, and India (Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and Oude).

In a forgery case lately determined by the Supreme Court of Indiana an expert in handwriting was asked a number of questions de dgned to show that a forger when endeavoring to disguise or imitate the writing of a particular hand is more careful at the beginning than at the close of the attempt, or, in other words, that he grows more careless as he proceeds with his task. It was held that such questions did not call for testimony which could properly be regarded as within the legitimate field of expert or opinion evidence. They involved no scientific knowledge. "The care of one man," said Mr. Justice Hackney, "is not evidence of the care which may be exercised by another in an effort to commit a forgery any more than is the skill of one man in executing the imitation or disguise evidence of the skill of another.' The refusal of the trial court to receive such testimony was plainly right, and was unanimously

The legal signification of the term "furniture" as been in various cases declared broad enough to include pictures, statuary, bronzes, plate, china, and linen. The question recently arose in the Appellate Court of Indiana whether a policy of insurance on "household furniture" covered carpets and bed clothing; and the court answered the question in the affirmative. This decision is in accordance with the tendency of the courts toward a liberal construction o fire insurance policies in behalf of the insured.

The Supreme Court of Illinois, in a case which we find in the current volume of the Northeastern Reporter, has very clearly pointed out the difference which exists between the law as laid down in England and the law as declared in this country in relation to the implied warranty of wholesomeness upon the sale of meat for im-mediate domestic use. The plaintiff was a woman who bought some pork from the defendant, a retail dealer in meats, who knew that she pur chased the pork for immediate consumption by herself and family. The pork was, in fact, unfit to eat and made the plaintiff and her family ill. She sued for breach of the implied warranty of wholesomeness. The trial court held that there was no such warranty, and the defendant had judgment there; but the Supreme Court reversed it, saying in the course of the opinion: "In England at common law there could be no recovery, as there was no implied warranty of But the law on the subject as estab lished in England does not prevail here. As a rule, we think the decided weight of authority in the United States is that on all sales of meat or provisions for immediate domestic use by s retail dealer there is an implied warranty of soundness or wholesomeness." No such_warranty arises, however, from the sale of meats or provisions to a middleman who buys merely hat he may sell to others; and the court also holds that even in the case of a sale for imme diate domestic use the warranty will be implied only against a regular dealer.

The system of meat inspection by officers of the national Government has been pronounced unconstitutional in a decision rendered on Moniay by Judge John Rodgers in the United States District Court for the Western district of Arkansas. He set aside an indictment for bribing a Government meat inspector, on the broad ground that the Federal Constitution does not confer upon Congress any power to legislate in reference to the packing of meat in storchouses or the inspection of meat when thus stored. Hence he holds that the attempt to establish the office of meat inspector was ineffectual, and there is no such officer. Notwithstanding this decision, it is announced from Washington that meat inspection will be continued for the present under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. The new Attorney-General thinks that the indictment passed on by Judge Rodgers omitted to state facts which would have shown that the inspected meat was really in transit from one State to market in another, and thus became liable to Congressional legislation as a subject of inter-

state commerce. A remarkable application has been made to the French Government in the case of a man named Germain Cirasse, who was tried for murder and condemned to death as long ago as 1852. His three daughters have petitioned the authorities to review the trial and exonerate their father, although he was executed morthan forty years since. "The crime, even," if committed, was partly political," says the London Times, "but there are abundant reason for believing that Cirasse was the victim of judicial blunder." It is said in Faris that the petition of the daughters is so strongly supported by evidence that it is likely to be granted.

Under the law of this State as it stood prior to 1895, if a judgment of divorce had been granted awarding a certain amount of all-mony the court had no power to modify the judgment subsequently by increasing the amount to be paid by the busband. In 1895, the Code of Civil Procedure was amended however, so as to authorize this to be done, upon due notice; and in the case of Walker against Walker, which was decided by the Court of Appeals on Tuesday, the question arose whether the amendment operated upon a divorce granted before the amendment was adopted-or, in other words, whether it emfixed by a decree of divorce granted in 1891. The Special Term of the Supreme Court in Kings county held that the amendment gave it this power, and so did the Judges of the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, except Mr. Justice Cullen, dissenting; but the Court of Appeals has evidently adopted Judge Cullen's view, for it has reversed the order which the defendants appealed from increasing the all mony and modifying the original judgment ac cordingly.

The provisions of the Greater New York charter, which empower the superintendent of the Workhouse and the Commissioner of Correction to fix the term of imprisonment of persons committed to the Workhouse, upon comviction of the offence of public intoxication. have Been pronounced unconstitutional by Mr. Justice Gaynor. The determination of these officers as to the length of the term of impris onment is made to depend upon what they may ascertain with reference to any previous com-mitment of the offender to the same institution. mitment of the offender to the same institution, and this decision is to be made without notice to the prisoner or any opportunity on his part to be heard upon the question whether he has previously been incarcerated. In a carefully written and well-reasoned opinion, Judgo Gnynor declares that such procedure amounts to a deprivation of liberty without due process of law.

Paid \$500 for His Appointment as Chief of Police.

Lincoln, Neb., March 5.—In the impeachment trial of Mayor Graham, Chief of Police Melick testified yesterday that he paid Graham \$500 for his appointment as Chief.

DETERMINATION OF SEX.

DANBURY PHESICIAN SAYS HE KNOWS THE SECRET.

Watson Beclares Not Only That He Can Tell the fex of an Unborn Child, but That It is Pessible for Human Seings to Produce Male or Penale at Will-Experiments. DANBURY, Conn., March 5 .- A discovery said to be even more remarkable than that of Prof. Schenk of Vienna in relation to determining the sex of a child before its birth has been made by Dr. Wilbur S. Watson of this city. Dr. Watson asserts positively that it is within his power to influence the sex of a child, and that parents may produce at will a male or a female. The results of several years' experiments by Dr. Watson have just been made known to some of the physicians of this city and have aroused great interest among them.

Dr. Watson has a high standing in medical circles and his integrity is unquestioned. He is Medical Director of the Connecticut National is MedicalDirector of the Connecticut National Guard and is attached to the r'aff of Brigadier-General Russell Frost with rank of Colonel. He has been President of the Fairfield County Medical Society and of the Danbury Medical Society and of the Danbury Medical Society and of the Danbury Medical Society and is an Alderman in the city. Dr. Watson says that the secret which led to his discovery was imparted to him by an old stock breeder who died a few years are. Dr. Watson standard him during his inal illness and just before his death the stock breeder told him of a discovery which he had made in breeding horses and cattle.

Dr. Watson was incredulous at first, but he began a series of experiments which convinced him of the truth of the stockman's statement. He declines to give to the press the secret. He declines to give to the press the secret. He declines to give to the press the secret. He his investigations have been as much directed toward the production of female offspring as male offspring. He says that if the father of an unborn child will answer a few questions he will tell accurately the sex of the child to be born.

The sarly experiments made by Dr. Watson

now will tell accuracy the sex of the cand to be born.

The early experiments made by Dr. Watson were among animals. The mare which he drives was used in one experiment. When the physician became certain that sex could be influenced in animals he directed his attention to human beings with equally satisfactory results. He declined to give names, but will permit a medical expert to convince himself of the truth of als assertions. This method, he says, has never yet failed.

In a statement which Dr. Watson has pre-

als assertions. This method, he says, has never yet failed.

In a statement which Dr. Watson has prepared be says that it is not necessary for the mother to undergo any treatment. He does not agree with Prof. Schenk that nourirhment and diet have anything to do with determining the sex of a child. Neither does he agree with the professor that, the father has no influence in determining; sex. He believes that one has as much influence as the other. It is too late to influence sex, he says, after impregnation.

Dr. Watson has had more than 700 cases of childbirth. He believes firmly that in; every one of these the sex of the child could have been influenced or that by asking half a dozen questions he could have told correctly the sex of the child at any time before it birth. He declares that he is willing to impart his knowledge to families of which he is the regular, physician.

DESIRE OF THE DRUG CLERK. Parting Request to a Customer in Search of a Mixture to Cure a Cold.

The Long Acre drug clerk was coughing and meesing when the young lady with the astrakhan cape hung carelessly over her arm steppe

"I want something for a cough," she said. The clerk sniffed and sneezed and then wiped the tears from his eyes. "I see you have a cough, too," she ventured,
"O yes, horrible," he replied, and then he showed her a bottle labelled "Our own cough

showed her a bottle labelled "Our own cough mixture, guarant-red to cure the most stubbern cases of cold or cough of years' standing."

"Is that good?" she asked.

"Best in this market," he answered.

When he had finished another attack of coughing and sneering she asked the price.

"One dollar a bottle."

"You may wrap me up a bottle."

He did so, and after she had paid the money and emerged from the door he called her back.

"Madam," he said, "if that should help you any I'd be pleased to have you come back and let me know." et me know." And then he began coughing again.

PARENTS' TITLES.

the Pamily of Children That Have Dropp Papa and Mamma for Father and Mother. "I was brought up," said a fond father, "to say father and mother. I never dreamed saying papa and mamma when I was a child and I should have made awkward work of it if I had tried. My children until lately have always said papa and mamma. I don't know how they got started that way, but at the outset and for a long time they never thought of saying anything eise. Then the older ones took to saying father and mother. They liked these titles better, and they thought they were better form, too, and they taught the younger children also to say father and mother, and now they all say father and mother.

"The older children soon accustomed themselves to the change; the younger children were a little shy over it at first, but they soon got pretty well used to it, and now we rarely hear in my house papa and mamma; it is father and I had tried. My children until lately have al-

mother.

"And I must say I like it better. And I don't think it is because that is the way I was brought up, though these titles certainly do have to me an old and familiar and affectionate sound that is very pleasant; but I think I like father and mother better, anyway."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

WINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. Sun rices 6 27 | Sun sets.. 5 57 | Moon sets.. 5 19 MIGH WATER-TRIS DAY. Saudy Hook, 5 46 | Gov.Isl'd, 6 18 | Hell Gate., 8 1

Arrived-SATURDAY, March 5. Ss Lucania, McKay, Liverpool Feb. 26 and Queen 58 Lucania, McLay, Liverpoor von 97th.
58 St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton Feb. 25,
58 Pomeranian, Stirratt, Glasgow.
58 Lurope, Robinson, London.
58 Pontiac, Owen, Gibraltar.
58 American, Butz, Rotterdsm.
58 Mozico, Oyartide, Havana.
58 Pretoria, McKenzie, Kingston.
58 Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk.
[For later arrivals see Pirst Page.]

ARRIVED OUT.
5s Fuerst Bismarck, from New York, at Souths 5s Tauric, from New York, st Liverpool. 5s Londonian, from New York, at London.

SAILED FROM POREIGN PORTS. Sa New York, from Southampton for New York.

88 Normanula, from Genoa for New York.

88 La Normanula, from Haves for New York.

88 Etruria, from Liverpool for New York.

88 Etruria, from Liverpool for New York.

89 Pennsylvania, from Hamburg for New York.

84 Oldenburg, from Bremen for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS. Sa City of Birmingham, from Savannah for York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Sell To-Morrote Mails Close. roquois, Charleston Sall Tuesday, March 8. Havel, Bremen 6 00 A M Caracas, La Guayra 11 00 A M El Sud, New Orleans 10 00 A M Allianca, Colon 10 00 A M Suil Wednesday, Murch 9 Teutonic, Liverpool. 9 90 A M 8t. Paul, Southampion. 7 90 A M La Gascogne, Havre. 7 90 A M Friesland, Autwerp. 10 90 A M 8t. Cuthbert, Antwerp Yucatan, Havana 100 P M Comanene, Charleston. INCOMING STRANSHIPS. Due To Day.

- 1	Thos. MelvilleGibraltarFe
	Karamania GibraitarFe
1	Figures nee
4	Islesworth St. Lucia Fe
9	Nacopolice Savannan Marc
	La Gascogne Havre Fe
•	Pananta Bordeaux Fr
. 1	Ormiston Fiamlurg Fe
	El Elo New Orleans Marc
- 1	Arkadia Porto Rico Fe
. 1	Due Monday, March 7.
6	Yucatan Havana
t i	Louislana New Orleans Marc
SI.	Comanche
٠.	City of Augusta Savannah Marc
	Due Tuesday, March 8.
SI.	Kalser Wilm der Grisse Bremen Marc
	Kensington Antworp Fe
. 1	Cevic Liverpool Fe
ъII	Ethiopia. Glasgow Fe
9	Poston Cityrwensea
2	Obdam Potterdam Fe
	M nnewasks London Fe
OM	Trinidad Hermuda Marc
	Lampasss
•	City of Birmingham
	Pue Weduredan, March V.
•	Kaiser Wilhelm IIGibraltarFe
ø	Venezueia
t	City of Washington Havana Mare
6	El Monte New Orleans Narc
	Due Thursday March 10.
8	Due Thursday Parch 10.
A.	Phornicia
t	Weimer Premen Fe Massilla Gibraltar Fe
	ileniedi Gibraitar Pe
	Lacroma Gibraitar Fe
•	Lacroma

EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY.

24 West 23d Street

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY. March 8 and 9,

SPRING OPENING

Foreign and Domestic

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24 W. 23d St., New York. Fulton St. and Elm Place, B'klyn.

10 Rue Sainte Cecile, Paris.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

Horner's Furniture.

Some of Its Characteristics:

It represents in a higher degree

than any other collection the latest thoughts and creations in house-

hold furnishing and adornment.

grades, so that all desires can b

satisfied, both as to quality and cost.

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LISH BRASS BEDSTEADS (all the latest

patterns), ranging from \$18.50 to

All goods arranged so as to facilitate in-

R. J. HORNER & CO.

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(Adjoining Eden Musee)

RADCLIFFE'S LIGHTER VEIN.

Plays and Entertainments in Which Girl Sin-

dents Were Interested.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 5.—The students at

Radeliffe College were much interested in the

two plays presented last night by the Cambridge

Latin School Club, in behalf of the club scholar

ship, at Fay House. The plays are "Bachelo

Maids" and "A Case for Logic," The cast for

Miss Carruthers, a novelist Agnes Morgan, 1901 Miss Taylor, a member of College Settlement, Juanita Wells, 1901

Beatrice Sinclair......Edith Winslow, 1900

In "A Case for Logio" the cast was as follows

Miss Charlotte Holmos, great-great aunt to Sher-lock
Katherine, the Shrew
Faith Foxeroft, 1990
Peggotty, servant to Griselds
Mapel Artiold, 1800
Twentieth Century Girl
Seene—Griselds's home, Arcadia.

Steamer Darie Sent to Quarantine.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5 .- The Occidental and

Oriental steamer Dorie has been sent back into

quarantine with sixty men on board because of

a case of varioloid. The steamship will be kept in quarantine two weeks if it is determined that the case is varioloid. Should this happen the steamship company will suffer a heavy loss, as the Doric is scheduled to sail on March 12. Elie has silk on board, which may be injured by fumigation.

Fifteen Out of Sixteen Candidates for West

Point Full.

NEWBURG, March 5. Out of the first sixteen

caudidates reporting yesterday for the physical

Mary Winstow, '99

Eilen Bachetor, 1900

'Bachelor Maids" was as follows:

Miss Lovering, a writer of advertisements.

Purniture Makers and Importer

spection. Prices in plain figures

A SCALP CUBB Accidentally discovered; herbs only; pleasant solled liquid; no extra time required; falling out: dandruff, grayness cured; hair new on heads years baid; eity ref-crences; 10 to 8 office. Engineer, 480 Washington st.

SUPERFLUOUS hair, moles, permanently destroyed by electricity: faces rounded: physicians references. HELEN BRIGGS, 84 West 88d st.

COCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE —Sunday, March D 6, 1898, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Feliz Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th st. and 7th av.; subject, "The Search for a Living Faith." All interested are invited. It abounds in original ideas, worked out with the utmost skill It comprises an unequaled assortment, from medium to highest

Brt Sales and Exhibitions.

"Absolute Public Sale." American Art Galleries

Madison Square, South, New York.

On Free View.

Over three hundred American Paintings,

BELONGING TO Pincus Chock.

Evenings of Dates (March 9th, 10th & 11th, of Sale. AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Illustrated Catalogue, with introductory by CHARLES DEKAY, mailed on receipt of 35 cents. Thomas E. Kirby will conduct the sale.

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers, MADISON EQUARE, SOUTH, NEW YORK.

TO introduce our celebrated magazine we will send twenty-five pieces of toy furniture to every person who sends only ten cents for a sample copy. This set of furniture is just the thing to delight the children. It will keep them busy. send ten cents, silver or stamps, to WOMAN'S WORLD AND JENNESS MILLER MONTHLY, 22 North William street, New York, N. Y.

our large home paper we have decided to give a photograph producer to every person who sends us ten cents for three months' subscription. The photograph outfit is unique and wonderful, enabling you to produce a real photograph every minute in a most novel manner. You can supply your friends and have a vast amount of pleasure. Send only ten cents, silver or stamps; we will enter your subscription and promptly send the photograph outfit which will produce pictures that are just as clear as if done on a \$200 comera. Address RUBAL HOME PUB LISHING COMPANY, 45 Vessy street, New York, N. Y.



A New Kid Glove, will be

placed on sale shortly, of

which due notice will be given.

B. Altman & Co. Pineteenth Street and Sixth Moenne.

NO SECRET MARRIAGE IN IT.

This Concection About the Sedgwicks Words

The fact that Warnick J. Sedgwick, an officer of the revenue cutter Galveston, has been spend-ing a few days' leave with his wife, who is Miss Gerry Ames, a member of a theatrical company new travelling in New England, seems to have new travelling in New England, seems to have been the only foundation for a story sent out from Worcester, Mass., on Friday. The story stated that Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick had been married secretly, and that Mrs. Sedgwick was on the stage without the knowledge or comeans of her husband (described as a Lieutenant on the U.S. S. Texas), and that a divorce would result from his discovery of her occupation. As a material stage without the word of the married size 1894, when the parents of both bride and groom were present at the ceremony in St. Agnes's Church in this city. Mr. Sedgwick both knew and approved of his wife's thestrical carrier, and he and she are opposed to divorce on religious grounds.

Business Mottces. Carl H. Schuliz's Carbonated Waters,

from distilled water, are grateful to the stomash increase appetite, readily mix with wines or liquors

DIED.

FERRELL. —On Saturday, March 5, Eliza M. Ferrell, in the 65th year of her age. Services Monday evening, 8 o'clock, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. S. Sanderson, 297 Garaide st., Newark, N. J. Funeral Tuesday, 1:80 P. M.,

Cemetery. ENAMAN. -On Saturday, March 5, Mrs. Alles M. Lenshan, beloved wife of T. Leushan, at her

at Monroe, N. Y. Interment at Highland Mills

residence, 1927 2d av.
Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March S, at 10 &.
M., thence to St. Francis De Sales's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose

RICHARDSON.-At East Orange, N. J., Harch 8, Briton Richardson, in the 80th year of his age. Service at Christ Church, East Orange, N. J., at 11 o'clock, Monday, March 7, and by special request at St. Paul's Church, Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn, at S P. M., same day. Private intermed

WHITNEY. -On Friday, March 4, at 387 Quincy st. Brooklyn, Harry Whitney, formerly of Wood-Funeral services at Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday,

at Greenwood Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station. Rer-lem Railroad: 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 43d st.

March 6, at 2:80 P. M.

Special Motices.

Visit DR. J. PARKER PRAY CO. S CHis-ropody and manicure pariors. Surgeon chiropodist. Most skilled and thorough operators in the city. Hours it A. M. to 6 P. M. 10 and 19 East 28d st., opposite Madison Square Park. Established 1868.

DYEING and cleansing—Curtains and blankes bleaching, LORD'S offices, parconized by best families of New York, 668 6th av., or 15th st., neer B'way.

Beligious Aotices.

Temple EMANU-EL, 5th av. and 48d st. To-day at 11 A. M. Dr. Joseph Silverman lectures on "The Rights of Man." All are welcome.

Evening

g to 6. 8 to 10.

Water Colors & Pastels

Mew Bublications. SET OF FURNITURE FREE.

PHOTOGRAPH OUTFIT FREE.

WISHING to secure 10,000 new subscribers to

examination at the West Point Military Academy for entrance as cadets fifteen were found deficient, and most of them started immediately to return home. WRITINGS of Voltaire, Bousseau, Buckle, Drapes, FRATT, 16F 6th av.